

The San Francisco Call says The Nevada Legislature has asked the Federal Government to cede to the State all the unsold public lands within its borders, amounting to about 71,000,000 acres. It is argued that the State can administer on these lands for the public advantage better than Congress, that as the leading interest of Nevada, aside from mining is grazing, larger areas should be conveyed to settlers than in agricultural States and, further, that the State could provide directly for the irrigation and improvement of large tracts of country.

Nevada should give evidence of her ability to wisely manage the domain already in her possession before asking the modification of United States laws in her favor. Within the last year the Regents of the State University made a blunder in the disposition of State lands which almost stopped their sale and compelled a reversal of policy. The arguments in favor of the proposed change will hardly stand examination so long as the leading interest is grazing, rather than cultivation, there is no occasion for giving private title. The public lands are open to the herds of all comers without discrimination. Their conveyance to private hands would tend to build up great estates to the detriment of those seeking small holdings. The railroad company is opening its lands for sale or lease in great ranges, which will commit the State sufficiently to large holdings without the disposal of the Government domain. Some provisions should be retained for the small farmers, who, sooner or later, will seek to build homes and irrigate their fields in Nevada.

So far as State irrigation of large tracts is concerned, it remains to be proved that the proposition is either practicable or politic, and it would be unwise to modify the general land policy of the Government and jeopardize the rights of the homesteaders under present laws in pursuance of so doubtful a policy. Nevada should be content to make haste slowly and develop naturally instead of seeking any forcing process of growth by special concessions from the Government.

There are many reasons why the Government should grant the request made by the State. It is a good proposition for both parties. The Government has everything to gain and nothing to lose. The State has everything to gain and nothing to lose. The Government land business in Nevada amounts to comparatively nothing, and is an expense to the Government of \$40,000 a year. The Carson and Eureka land offices were a net expense last year of \$2,000, while the cost of maintaining a Surveyor-General's office, including the money allotted and expended for public surveys, swells the total to the \$40,000 we have named. The truth is a nut shell is that under the present condition of affairs the Government is out nearly all of this money for the benefit of the State, for the Government pays for all the surveying and the State sells nearly all of the land. There are but few who avail themselves of the homestead or preemption right, and as the 160 acres in Nevada are not as valuable for agricultural purposes as the 160 in the Mississippi Valley, the poor man prefers to go and buy 640 acres from the State, or as much more as he thinks he needs to make a living upon. This he does without wading through miles of red tape by paying twenty five cents per acre cash and then taking his own time anywhere within the succeeding twenty-five years the penalty being six per cent per annum for not paying the entire \$1 25 in cash at the time of application. Even within the Railroad limits, where the Government price is \$2 50, the State sells for \$1 25, and no sane person will pay double price when he can secure the same goods for one half. The State is enabled to do this on account of its rights under the so-called two million acre grant which was granted to it for the relinquishment of its sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections. The State gave up nearly six million acres for two million acres, but gained the privilege of selecting that amount of land wherever it desired. Of this grant not one quarter has yet been disposed of, and when every acre in the State touched by natural water is sold, it will be found that the State still has over a million acres to get rid of. In order that the State may induce settlement and create property the time will soon come

when the lands must be graded and when that which is only worth fifty cents per acre must be sold at fifty cents per acre. The Government will not then be able to sell many acres at \$1 25 per acre. To all practical intents and purposes the seventy million acres of land now owned by the United States in Nevada is not nor never will be of any benefit or revenue to the General Government. If the State had absolute title to all of this land, it could well afford to pay for the surveys, and all other expenses. But better than all it could, from the proceeds of the sales, no matter at what price the land might be graded, set aside a certain proportion of the land money for doing those things which the General Government has stubbornly refused to perform. The State could and would appropriate some money for improving the natural waterways, sinking artesian wells, building reservoirs and husbanding the water of the State, so that thousands upon thousands of acres could be made available for farms and ranges, thus enabling the State to build up the State. The theme is an interesting one and we should like to dwell upon it, but recognize the fact that we must allow space for other matters in this issue.

Gold and Silver in Nevada

The San Francisco Post says the Eastern gold bugs seem to owe Nevada a grudge on account of her silver product. They would close the Mint at Carson to check the coinage of the white metal. They are apparently ignorant of the fact that some of the Comstock bullion now yields as high as 85 per cent of gold, and that the total product of the State is about evenly divided between gold and silver. They never seem to realize the fact that during the flush days of the bonanza the output, which threatened to disturb the relations of the metals, was almost 40 per cent gold. None so blind as those who don't want to see.

The North American Review for March contains a long letter from General Sherman to Colonel Scott, which was the basis of the controversy with General Foy. It is preceded by an address which was intended to be delivered before the Loyal Legion at Cincinnati, but General Sherman says that the sudden and unexpected death of General W. S. Hancock the evening previous, changed the whole character of the proceedings.

Lieutenant Greely's "Three Years of Arctic Service," published in London, is reviewed by the leading journals, which vie with each other in eulogy of his achievements and the interest of the narrative. No such exciting record and just description of Arctic adventure has ever been given to the world, say the critics. The Times extols the beauty of the printing and engraving, possibly unaware that both are American.

Many changes are to be made in the present schedules of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, commencing in May. They intend to run two steamers to Alaska, making fortnightly trips during the summer months. The Victoria steamers will also be changed to weekly trips, and it is also intended to reduce the time between San Francisco and San Diego to 48 hours.

There is no danger of the Mormons colonizing Nevada. Any attempt on their part to control affairs in this State would be quickly resented, and they would soon come to the conclusion that even Utah was a better place than Nevada.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Coleman, says he expects to visit California this summer. He will take with him officers of his department, and he hopes to persuade the President to be one of the party.

The rate in Storey for 1886 has been fixed at \$4 50. This is a reduction from last year.

The decrease of the debt during February was \$2,702,153 31.

Evarts is still silent on the silver question.

The State tax ought not to be but 75 cents.

STANFORD AND FAIR An Eastern Correspondent's Views of the Senators from California and Nevada

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27th.—A Press' Washington special says, Yesterday Senator Stanford and Senator Fair put their heads together in the Senate chamber while George was making a very dry speech on the Education bill. There is something fascinating in the thought that a blanket thrown over the forms of these gentlemen would completely hide from view the owners of at least \$50,000,000. Stanford is a general favorite among the politicians of both parties and is naturally diplomatic. He is possessed of a great deal of information, has traveled extensively and profited by the exercise of trained observant faculties. He is well read, and charms a party by the originality of his comments upon current events. The dull prospects of Senatorial labor does not suit Stanford. He is accustomed to a most active life and says he should not care about remaining in the Senate if California had a Governor who would appoint a Republican successor in the event of his resignation.

Senator Fair was talking with Senator Stanford about the election of Senator from Nevada. Fair's term will expire next year. There will be a great fight over the choice of his successor. The railroad influence controlled by Stanford in California is a great power in Nevada. If Fair is a candidate for re-election, Stanford could, if he chose, be of assistance. If Fair is a candidate he will have a hard time to pull through. The Republicans expect to carry the Legislature. They have eight members holding over out of thirty-four required to elect Stewart will probably be the Republican candidate.

Profits of Grant's Book

A Bangor dispatch says Webster & Co., the publishers of General Grant's book, sent Mrs. Grant a check Saturday for \$200,000 as her portion of the proceeds from the sale of the General's book. In a letter concerning the check, Mr. Webster says: "We expect to collect as much again when the second volume appears." So that Mrs. Grant's profits within a year from the publication will not fall below \$400,000 and will probably reach \$500,000. Both as regards the time and amount involved, this is the most extraordinary result of authorship in the history of English literature. General Grant was skeptical about the success of his book and reportedly said to Mrs. Grant: "Don't base much hope, Julia, on what Mr. Webster says, because he is altogether too sanguine."

An Office-Seeker Rebuked

The New York Sun's Washington correspondent telegraphs that the President recently wrote to one of the Middle States' office-seekers the following: "I return the testimonial which you sent me, accompanied by a letter asking for an appointment to an office at my disposal. I think to be frank with you is kindness. I have no office at my disposal, and I have no leisure to hunt one out for you. There are a few things more important to the people of this country than furnishing offices to applicants, however worthy, and some of those things pertain under the Constitution to the office of President. If you want a public position I should be glad to see you get it, but have no idea where to look to find one for you."

Vacancies in the Army.

It is said at the War Department that there are not likely to be any appointments made to fill any of the existing vacancies in the army, high or low, until the 16th of March, when General Pope goes on the retired list. Then the Major-Generals will be selected and the other consequent appointments be made. The President is disposed to give General Terry precedence as a Major General over General Howard, provided he can do so without doing any injustice to General Howard. He is receiving a great many applications from clergymen for the three chaplaincies which he is going to fill, and there is also a great pressure for the position of Judge-Advocate with a Major's rank and pay, which is open.

A New York Times' editorial says It is expected that the President early this week will send a message to Congress, recommending legislation to indemnify the Chinese who suffered from anti-Mongolian raids in the Pacific States and Territories. It is well understood that the Cabinet has had this subject under consideration at several meetings, and that representatives of the Chinese Government in this country have filed claims for damages with the State Department. One of them, of small amount, goes back more than five years to Denver troubles, but the chief bill of damages arises from occurrences during the last six months. The duty of making some pecuniary reparation to maltreated Chinese, is hardly less binding than if it were expressly stipulated in the Treaty. It is a duty arising out of the familiar practice of nations, to which we expect conformity when our own rights are concerned. We have been particularly exacting in demanding indemnity from Asiatic Nations for ill treatment of our citizens and both China and Japan have paid us for offenses precisely of the character committed in their own lands sums far larger than are now likely to be claimed by the Chinese. Congress, therefore, should consider carefully what individual justice and international custom demand. It is hardly probable that in view of the status of the Chinese laborers that fair dealing will require very large indemnities, whatever may be the size of the claims, but the rule we insist on for our missionaries and commercial travelers ill treated in China is binding on our Government in the present case, if its application leads to a quickened public sentiment to such outrages, the payment of damages may have a doubly good effect.

The President and Ward McAllister

NEW YORK, March 1st.—The Washington correspondent of the World, speaking of the removal of Ward McAllister, Jr., from the Alaska judgeship by Cleveland, says that when he learned what the charges against him were and had prepared to answer them, McAllister had the following talk with the President:

President.—On coming into power this administration found the affairs of Alaska in a bad way. I immediately removed all the federal officers. You must be aware that it is the policy of all administrations when they come in to power to make removals. I suspended you with the other officials. I have never believed the charges against you. Two different judges I have appointed since your removal, and the last one appointed has probably now gone to Alaska. It is too late now to do anything and I cannot take the back track.

McAllister.—Mr. President, you certainly cannot remove me from a judgeship on charges which you say you do not yourself fully believe in, and which I have fully answered.

President.—I have removed you with the other officers.

Here the interview ended, and the matter is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Death of Thomas H. Williams.

General T. H. Williams, an old resident of California, died Sunday in San Francisco. He came to California in 1850 and the following year was elected District Attorney of El Dorado county, and six years later Attorney General of California, and was re-elected to the latter office in 1859. In 1872 he was an Assemblyman in the Nevada Legislature. Since his residence in San Francisco he has been extensively engaged in reclaiming swamp lands in San Joaquin county. He leaves a daughter and four sons.

The Tenure of Office Act

The New York Tribune's Washington special of February 26th says: Senator Fugh's minority report on the question of the President's right to suppress official records will be presented to the Senate to-morrow. It is about as voluminous as was the majority report. According to an abstract of it given out here it is an extraordinarily weak document. The constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Act is questioned, and that the Democrats regard as the strongest point in the case.

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REVIEWS

Col Shaw returned to Virginia yesterday afternoon

District Attorney Alexander has gone out to Austin on legal business

Mrs M E Hix, of Iowa, is visiting her brother, Professor Oliver Ring

Supt Sam Jones came up from the Bay yesterday and continued on to Gold Hill

Senator Jones was registered at the Hoffman House, New York, last Sunday

District Attorney Torreyson, of Ormsby, returned from the City yesterday morning

Mrs W L Chamberlain went below last night to attend the funeral of Mrs Ella Borland

Dr Southworth dentist of Carson, will be in attendance at his office here this week In pd

Dr J H Rae, of Boston will be in Reno to-morrow to look over the situation with reference to smelting works

Jim Winfrey starts for Missouri today Says he has been waiting a long time for the fares to get down to \$17 50

H A Winton and family departed for California last night Walter Hastings will attend to Mr Winton's business during his absence

On account of the presentation of "May Blossom" at the theater next Saturday night, Mr Hastings weekly dance will not take place

The ladies of the Congregational Church will hold a social at the house of Mrs Pocr, on Thursday evening for the benefit of the janitors of the church. A general invitation is extended

In Congress Monday Mr Brumm asked unanimous consent to have printed in the record the memorial signed by J P Brigham and others asking for the impeachment of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, for high crimes and misdemeanors, in the non execution of the silver law

FINE CATTLE—A C Cleveland who has just returned from the East, picked up some good bulls in fine stock while in Missouri They were purchased in Clinton Co and consist of six pure bred Hereford bulls and one bull thirteen Shorthorn bulls and three bulls, a cross bred Hereford Shorthorn bull and two Holsteins, male and female Mr Cleveland is one of the most progressive stockmen of Nevada and he firmly believes in finely bred cattle as well as horses of which he has many and the lot just taken to his White Pine ranch must make a grand showing in his herds "Cleve" wants the best of everything

A GREAT SUCCESS—Richard Jose, one of Reno's best boys and finest singers, known and esteemed by almost every body in Western Nevada who left here last month to join Bowd's Minstrels in San Francisco made his debut before a crowded house in that city Monday evening, and met with the success that his wonderful voice entitled him to The Journal is joined by all of Dick's friends in congratulating him on his brilliant debut and wish him a continued success The following dispatch from a gentleman present on the opening night explains itself

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1886 To William P. Dinger, of Plummer & Queen

Dick met with great success Much enthusiasm. Triple encore

E C DAVIS

THE ORCHESTRA—The Theater was comfortably filled last evening and the audience delightfully pleased with the delicate and sweet music rendered by the Mexicans The programme was excellent though the latter and should the company happen this way again they would be greeted by all who were present last night

A TASTEFUL STORE—The tempting display of jewelry and silverware in R Herz's store is worthy of a city His stock is elegant in workmanship and design showing the finest styles of art, and his prices are equally tempting

SEVATIORAL DRUGGER
How United States Senators are imposed upon by their constituents—Experiences of Senator Stanford.

A Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal says "The announcement of Senator Stanford, of California that he intends resigning his position in the Senate if the Governor elected in his State this Fall is Republican, so that a Republican may be chosen to succeed him, reminds the public men here of the character and amount of work for their constituents they are called upon to do Senator Stanford says he has kept three clerks busy and has himself been running about the Departments, doing the work of an attorney for his constituents, and yet he is always behind in it

Why," said he to a friend "people write to me for favors now who would not dare address me in private life—people who have no possible claim upon me—and they command me, too I am simply a pack horse, and I would not fill the place for any amount of money or honor People have no conscience, it seems when they approach a Senator and there is no limit to their demands I have to answer more than a hundred letters a day and tramp through the departments like a lucky boy I come here at the solicitation of friends, but had not been here a month before I determined to be relieved

The experience of Mr Stanford is that of all Senators who look carefully after their constituents The work of a faithful servant is enough to employ a least three men, and most of them have that many assistants Senator Sherman's constituents keep three men going Senator Logan's two Senator Allison's two, while Senators Harrison, Van Wyck and many others work at their desks ten hours out of every twenty four and keep at least one Secretary or clerk at work Any of these Senators will average fifty to one hundred letters in their daily incoming or outgoing mails This constant draft upon their time and strength gives Senators little time of their own An efficient Senator has all he can do in his committee work and on the floors of the Senate, outside of his labor with department and correspondence It takes a good deal of time to open and read, say, seventy five letters a day, not to mention the dictation of the answers to them Nearly all letters, too, requires two answers If a letter asks for information about a pension claim or a document, the Senator must write a letter to the department where the information or matter is to be secured, and when an answer is received, write again in transmitting it to the constituent With the ordinary Senator there are three divisions of work requiring the attention of as many men One for department work another to tend to the correspondence and a third (the Senator) do the work of a committee in the floor of the Senate, where he must be during the session There is too much detail of correspondence and other work in the line of clerical duty, which must be performed by the Senator's own hand Many men do not want an answer from the hands of an amanuensis, but as a photograph letter

The visitors to the galleries of the Senate and House of Representatives will see members sitting at their desks writing constantly day after day, a constant work with the pen Those of the House are members who have not the means or inclination to employ amanuenses, or they have so many autograph letters to write they can not attend to them at off session hours It used to be that the Senate only, I pointed over Saturday each week, that its members could get no other work, but now the adjournment is over Friday and Saturday showing cumulative duties The House that used to very seldom adjourn over Saturday, does now nearly every week

The President on the Chinese

The President yesterday sent a message to the Senate on the Chinese question He says the condition of the Chinese in the Western States and Territories is far from being satisfactory, and that all the power of the government should be exerted to maintain the simplest good faith towards China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong doers to justice should be insisted upon Every effort has been made by the government to prevent violent outbreaks, and the President says he is prepared to give an earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may desire

DAUGGETT—The Carson Appeal says We have often wondered what has become of Robin Daggett, who used occasionally to bob up as a Senatorial candidate One of the great mysteries of Nevada politics is how a man with such tremendous backing as Daggett had a few months ago would ever have changed his mind about going before the people Mr Daggett and his Post-office address seem to have simultaneously vanished from the State

ANTI-POLYGAMY
Text of the Bill Proposed by Congressman Woodburn

Representative Woodburn has introduced into the House an anti Polygamy bill, which has received the approval of prominent Gentiles in Utah and has been submitted to the members of the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress

In its preamble it recites that the United States statutes prohibit and provide for the punishment of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the Territories and for the disqualification of persons guilty of such offenses to vote or hold office, that the act of giving aid, counsel, advice or encouragement and thereby procuring the commission of such offenses, should be made a crime, punishable with equal severity, that there exists in Utah a sect which in its creed holds, as one of its fundamental principles, and as a sacramental rite and duty of its members, to practice unlawful cohabitation, that the high priests leaders and members thereof claiming to be inspired by and acting in obedience to an authority superior to the United States, do openly and publicly counsel advise and command the members of said sect to commit said offenses in open and confessed defiance and contempt of the laws of the United States and by reason of such counsel, advice and command many thousands of members of said sect have been induced to commit said offenses, and are now living and cohabiting with a plurality of so-called wives and concubines but escape punishment for such offenses by secret intrigues and various corrupt influences which the possession of political majorities enables the leaders of said sect to exercise all of which brings the laws and authority of the United States into disgrace and contempt and renders the same of no effect

The bill is as follows

SECTION 1 That no person who shall hereafter, directly or indirectly counsel encourage or advise others to marry have, consort or cohabit with any person other than his or her lawful wife or husband, or shall contribute to the support of any organization or association of any description whatever, which authorizes, counsels, encourages or permits any of its members to marry, have consort or cohabit with more than one woman at the same time shall vote at any election in this any Territory of the United States or be eligible for election or appointment to, or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in the Union, or for any Territory of the United States of America, or under the United States, in either of said Territories, nor shall any such person be entitled to locate or make settlement upon or acquire a title to any of the lands of the public domain of the United States of America, or be eligible to serve as a juror in or for any court in either of said Territories

SEC 2 That no person in any Territory of the United States shall be registered as a voter or vote at any election who, upon being challenged at upon either of the grounds set forth in Section 1 of this Act, shall refuse to take and subscribe to the following oath "I solemnly swear that I (if a man) do not cohabit with more than one woman, or (if a woman) that I do not cohabit with a man having more than one living and undivorced wife and that I do not directly or indirectly counsel and encourage or advise others to marry, have consort or cohabit with more than one woman at one and the same time, and that I am not a member and do not contribute to the support of any organization or association which authorizes counsels encourages or permits any of its members to marry have consort or cohabit with more than one at one and the same time under any form name or pretense that ever so help me God"

SEC 3 That if any person who shall take the oath set forth in Section 2 of this Act, either to qualify as a voter, juror, or to hold office or locate upon public lands, shall swear falsely, such person shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000 and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding fourteen years nor less than six months

SEC 4 That every person elected or appointed to any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument, in or for any Territory of the United States or under the United States in either of said Territories, shall, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe to the oath set forth in Section 2 of this Act

SEC 5 That every person who shall hereafter locate or make settlement upon any of the lands of the public domain or seek to acquire a title thereto, shall take and subscribe to the oath set forth in Section 2 of this Act before the proper officer of the General Land Department, in the district in which such lands may be situated

Sec 6 That all poll and registry lists existing or kept under the laws of any of the Territories of the United States prior thereto are hereby declared void, and proper registration boards, commissioners, supervisors and officers of election in the several Territories are hereby empowered and directed, before any general election shall be held in those respective Territories or election districts to prepare new lists containing the names of persons eligible to vote or to hold office under the provisions of this Act

A DISGRACEFUL JUDGE
Judge Harris, of Modoc County Attempts the Life of His Wife

The Independent of last Thursday has a two column article on the disgraceful and brutal action of G F Harris, the present Superior Judge of Modoc county residing at Alturas It says that for several weeks past there have been rumors afloat to the effect that Judge Harris, who rather marked in his attentions toward a certain woman named Nellie Boxall It seems that Mrs Harris has for some time been suspicious that all was not right, and on Wednesday evening Harris was walking about the yard, when the Boxall girl passed by and stopped at the fence to chat with Harris Mrs H stepped on the porch and told them to come in the house They did so, and Mrs H at once accused them of unlawful conduct During the parlay, as stated by Mrs Harris Harris became enraged, and seizing a knife threw her upon the floor and had the knife at her throat, when she seized the blade, and pressing it against the wall managed to break the blade He then loosened his hold probably to get some other weapon, when she, taking advantage of the occasion, ran out at the door and went in terror to the store of Rine & Fitzgerald and calling Mr Rine outside informed him that her husband had attempted to take her life, and begged him to go with and protect her, Mr Rine did as requested, and in company with L C Estes stood guard over Harris until morning These gentlemen state that what passed during the night between the Judge and the Boxall girl are unfit for publication Harris became enraged at the presence of Rine and Estes in the house, and ordered them to leave, at the same time accusing them of being there to steal his children and remarking that the man who attempted such a thing would be turned into a corpse in short order Then he would rush out apparently in search of some weapon with which to make good his threats, and on one of these occasions, he returned with a large flesh fork, and on another with a hand saw, but on both occasions he was disarmed as soon as he made his appearance He finally agreed to send his wife and children away and keep the other woman The Friday following a mass meeting was called by the citizens of Alturas and the Judge requested to resign which he refused to do Harris is still at large no charge having been preferred against him

The Rocky Mountain News, at Denver has been sold for \$160 000

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To THE LADIES OF RENO—BUSINESS CHANGE—Miss Sadie Sykes thanks her best thanks to the ladies of Reno and vicinity for the patronage and support they have given her for the past three years, and desires to inform them that she has this day disposed of her business to Mrs Hessel, for whom she solicits a continuance of their kind patronage and support

Referring to the above Mrs Hessel respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally accorded to her predecessor, and assumes the ladies of Reno and vicinity that her untiring efforts will be put forth to keep the business up to its former high standard. Her knowledge of the business, combined with the services of a first-class assistant will insure perfect satisfaction at all times

Reno, Nev March 1, 1886.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething Its value is incalculable It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world Price 25 cents a bottle Feb 21-awf-lyr

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